

Learn Circassian

Адыгабзэ	Adigabze	Adigeish
мыр сишъау	mir sishaw	this is my son
мыр сипшъашъ	mir sipshash	this is my daughter
ар синыбджэгъу	ar sinbdzar	he is my freind
кIал	chal	
ар синыбджэгъу	ar sinbdzar	she is my freind
пшъашъ	pshash	
тиун	tiwon	our home / house
сэшIэ	sasha	I know
сшIэрэп	ssharap	I don`t know
шIу усэлъэгъу	shoo wasalaroo	I love you
екIу	yako	suitable
Iae	aya	ugly
сыпсау	sipsaw	I am well
сысымадж	sismadg	I am sick
сыфай	sifay	I want
сыфаеп	sifayap	I don`t want
сыд узыфаер ?	sid wozfayer ?	what do you want ?
мыр сян	mir syan	this is my mother
мыр сят	mir syat	this is my father
мыр сишъхъэгъус	mir sishharos	this is my wife / husband
къаIо	kaku	come / coming
гъогу	rogoo	road
чылэ	chila	1. every body ; 2. village
бэ	ba	a lot
макIэ	macha	little (quantity)
хъяркIэ	hyarcha	see you latter
сэлам яIожъ	salam yaaodg	give my rigards

адыгэмэ сащыц	adigama sashish	I am from Adiga
уимафэ шлу	wimafa shoo	good day / hellow
уипчэдыжъ шлу	wipchadiz shoo	good morning
уипчыхъэ шлу	wipchiha shoo	good evening
сыд пцлэ ?	sid ptsa ?	what is your name ?
сыд уфэд ?	sid wofad ?	how do you do ?
дэгъу дэд	daroo dad	very good
къеблагъ	keblar	welcome / come in
тхъауегъэпсэу	thawerapsaw	thank you
дахэ	daha	pretty
дахэп	dahap	not pretty
сешъорэп	seshorap	I don't drink
гу лъыстагъ	go lestar	I understood
непэ	nepa	today
тыгъуасэ	terosa	yesterday
неуцы	newush	tomorrow
мыгъэ	mira	this year
гъэрекю	rareku	last year
фабэ	faba	hot
чъылэ	chiaa	cold
тхъагъо	tharu	fun
сыпфэгущо	sipfagosho	I am happy for you
ары	ari	yes
хъау	haw	no
тэрэз	taraz	true / right
тэрэзэп	tarazap	not true / not right
хъун	hoon	O.K.
сымышлах	simshah	I am sorry
къысфэгъэгъу	kisfararo	forgive me
сышхэт	shihat	I am going to eat
сышхэтэп	shihatap	I don't want to eat
мэлаклэ сэллэ	malacha sala	I am hungry
сиклас	sichas	I like
псы	psi	water

Adige gushi'exer - Circassian words Apere pichighu - First part.					
	English	türkçe		English	türkçe
ni	mother	anne	thapsh	how many (much)	kaç
ti	father	baba	zi	zero	sifir
shi	brother	erkek kardes	zi (firmly)	one	bir
shipxhu	sister	kiz kardes	t'u	two	iki
t'i	husband	koca	shi	three	üç
ssuz	wife	kari	pt'i	four	dört
ts'if	man	insan	tfi	five	bes
psi	water	su	xi	six	alti
yini	big	büyük	bli	seven	yedi
bay	rich	zengin	yi	eight	sekiz
thamik'	poor; wretched	fakir	bghu	nine	dokuz
psink'e	quick; fast	çabuk	pss'i	ten	on
ghezhuaghe	boiled	kaynatilmis	tshen	to run	kosmak
chefi	merry	keyf	simedjen	to be ill	hastalanmak
tlage	high	yüksek	shten	to take	
stiri	hot	isinmis; sıcak	tleghun	to see	görmek
didji	bitter	aci	'uk'en; peggok'in	to meet	rasgelmek
ss'ueyi	dirty	kir; pislik	gushi'en	to talk	konusmak
pxhashe	rough	sert; kaba	stin	to burn	isinmak
'uzhu	thick	kalin	yetin	to give	vermek
k'ihe	long	uzun	ten	to present (give)	vermek
piwut	cheap	ucuz	'ighin	to keep	tutmak
tlap'e	expansive; precious	pahali; degerli	ji qeshen	breathe	solumak
psink'ewu	quickly	çabuk olarak	djegun	to play	oynamak

chefewu	merrily; gaily	keyf; nese	k'on	to go	gitmek
tlagewu	high	yüksek	tlixhon	to seek	aramak
didjewu	bitterly	aci	ghet'itlin	to put (place)	koymak
ss'ueyewu	dirtyly	kir; pislik	thamik'ewu	poorly	fakir; fukara

Adige gushi'exer - Circassian words Yat'onere pichighu - Second Part

	English	türkçe		English	türkçe
ji	air	hava	pss'ik'utfi	fifteen	on bes
wutsi	grass	ot	pss'ik'uxi	sixteen	on alti
dunay	world	dünya	pss'ik'ubli	seventeen	on yedi
ne	eye	göz	pss'ik'uyi	eighteen	on sekiz
pe	nose	burun	pss'ik'ubghu	nineteen	on dokuz
tlaqo	leg	ayak	t'ok'i	twenty	yirmi
ssha	head	bas	shxen	to eat	yemek yemek
'e	hand	el	bibin	to fly	uçmak
thak'ume	ear	kulak	ss'u tleghun	to love	sevmek
pite	hard	sert	qeghotin	to find	bulmak
p'uak'e	liquid; thin	yufka; ince	hin	to carry	götürmek
psheri	fat	sisman	wored qe'on	to sing	sarki söylemek
tixhanche	low	alçak	txen	to write	yazmak
k'e	new	yeni	yesson	to drink	içmek
chan	sharp	keskin; zeki uyanik; ustura	ghin	to cry	aglamak
deyi	bad	kötü; fena	yejen	to wait	beklemek
pk'ent'aghe	sweaty	terledi	shedin	to buy; purchase	almak
yiz	full	dolu	qiguri'on	to understand	anlamak
mishiwu	insipid		'of ss'en	to work	çalışmak

nek'i	empty; hollow	bos	guss'on	to be pleased; glad	sevinmek
qutaghe	broken	kirilmis	'uzhowu	thickly; densely	yogun
ji; pase	early	erken	piwutewu	cheaply	ucuz
ts'ixhi	sparse		tlap'ewu	dearly; ...a lot	pahali; degerli
zhoptli	rosy; pink		pXhashewu	roughly	sert; kaba
pss'i-k'u-zi	eleven	on bir	nek'ewu	it's empty	bos
pss'ik'ut'u	twelve	on iki	mak'ewu	a little	az
pss'ik'ushi	thirteen	on üç	tlshewu	strongly	çok fazla
pss'ik'upt'i	fourteen	on dört	zeshighewu	be a dull...; it's boring	~sikkin; sikilmek

Ts'epapk'exer - Pronouns

Se(ri)*	I; me	ben	Te(ri)	we	biz
Wo(ri)	you	sen	Sso(ri)	you	siz
Ar	he; she; it	o	Axer	they	onlar

*With the addition in brackets pronouns sometimes can be used as single, not in the sentence

try to make some practices with the new words and keep them in mind before you will start lesson-3

Adige gushi'exer - Circassian words -Yashenere pichighu - Third part.

	English	türkçe		English	türkçe
qussha	mountain; mountain dweller; high lander; osetin; balkar; karachay	dag; dagli; ossetin; balkar; karaçay	yiki	eighty	seksen

tshigi	tree	agaç	bg huk'i	ninety	doksan
pssasse	girl	kiz	sse	hundred	yüz
k'ale	boy	çocuk; genç	shisin	to sit	oturmak
wune	house	ev	'on	to speak	öğütme k; söylemek
ghogu	way	yol	shxin	to laugh	gülmek
tsh'igu	earth; land; soil	toprak; yer yüzü; arazi; ülke	ptlen	to look	bakmak
mizho	stone	tas	tsiyen	to sleep	uyumak
mezi	forest	orman	wuptsh'en	to ask	sormak
sirif	light brown	sarisin	ghebitlin	to hide; conceal	saklamak; gizlemek
k'eqasibz	fresh	taze	zighebitlin	to hide (one's self)	saklanmak
djefi	light	beyazimsi	qxixin	to lower; put/let/come down	inmek
zeshighu	dull; boring	usandirici	zeghepshen	to compare	esitmek
qariwuntsh	weak	güçsüz; takatsiz	zeshihan	to quarell	kavga baslatmak
'ess'u	sweet	tatli	yegughun	try to do one's best	özen; itina göstermek
tl'eblan	bold	cesur; yürekli	zhi xhun	to get/grow/become old	yasli olmak
t'ok'i-re zi-re	twenty one	yirmi bir	tieghek'in	to rub out; erase	silme k
t'ok'ire t'ure	twenty two	yirmi iki	k'otsh'adjewu	weakly	güçsüz; kuvvetsiz
t'ok'ire shire	twenty three	yirmi üç	'ess'owu	sweetly	tat
shek'i	thirty	otuz	tl'eblanewu	boldly	cesur; yürekli
shek'i-re zi-re	thirty one	otuz bir	shxenewu	funnily; funny	gülmek
shek'ire t'ure	thirty two	otuz iki	ghussewu	dryly	kuru
pt'ik'i	fourty	kirk	ghess'eghonenewu	in an interesting manner	enteresan
pt'ik'i-re zi-re	fourty one	kirk bir	k'ek'ewu	short; briefly	tavan arasi; kısa
pt'ik'ire t'ure	fourty two	kirk iki	daxewu	beatifully	güzel
tfik'i; sseni qo	fifty	elli	pitewu	firmly	mutfak

xik'i	sixty	altmis	ssabewu	softly; affectionately	yumusak
blik'i	seventy	yetmis	zhazhewu	slowly	tembel; bön; hantal

Gushi'e wuptshexer - Question words					
	English	türkçe		English	türkçe
sidighu	when	ne zaman	thapsh	how much(many)	kaç
tide	where	nerede	tashtewu; sid fedewu	how	nasil
xet	who	kim			
sid	what	ne	sid pay	why	niçin

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Current Circassian Alphabet					
Rus - Eng		Rus - Eng		Rus - Eng	
Aa- A a	A a	К к - Q q	Q q	Ххху- Xhu xhu	X x
Бб- B b	B b	Кукы- Qu qu	Qu qu	Х х - H h	H h
Вв- V v	-	К к - K' k'	K' k'	Цц- Ts ts	Ts ts
Гг- G g	G g	Кукы- K'u k'u	K'u k'u	Ц ц - Ts' ts'	Ts' ts'
Г г - Gu gu	Gu gu	Лл- L l	L l	Ц ц - Tchu tchu	3 3
Г г - Gh gh	Ğ ğ	Л л - Tl tl	ƚ ƚ	Ч ч - Ch ch	3 3
Гыг- Ghu ghu	Ğ ğ	Л л - Tl' tl'	Ll'	Ч ч - Tsh tsh	Tʃtʃ
Дд- D d	D d	Мм- M m	M m	Ч ч - Tsh' tsh'	Tʃtʃ

Д д - Dj dj	<i>C c</i>	Нн- N n	<i>N n</i>	Шш- Sh sh (firmly)	<i>Ş ş</i>
Д д - Dz dz	<i>Dz</i>	Оо- Wo wo	<i>Vo vo</i>	Ш ш - Ss ss	<i>Ś ś</i>
Дуду- Dzu dzu	<i>Dzu</i>	Пп- P p	<i>P p</i>	Шушү- Ssu ssu	<i>Ş ь</i>
Ее- Ye ye	<i>Йй</i>	П п - P' p'	<i>P' p'</i>	Ш ш - Ss' ss'	<i>Љ љ</i>
Ёё- Yo yo	-	Пупү- P'u p'u	<i>P'up'u</i>	Шушү- Ss'u ss'u	<i>Şi şi</i>
Жж- J j	<i>J j</i>	Рр- R r	<i>R r</i>	Щщ- Sh sh (softy)	<i>Ş ş</i>
Ж ж - Zh zh		Сс- S s	<i>S s</i>	Ъ- (non-voice, from rus)	-
Жужү- Zhu zhu	<i>u u</i>	Тт- T t	<i>T - t</i>	Ыы- I i	<i>I i</i>
Ж ж - Ji ji	<i>Jj</i>	Т т - T' t'	<i>T' t'</i>	Ъ- (non-voice, from rus)	-
Зз- Z z	<i>Zz</i>	Түтү- T'u t'u	<i>T'u t'u</i>	Ээ- E e	<i>E e</i>
Ии- Yi yi (i)	<i>Ĥ ĥ</i>	Уу- Wu wu	<i>Vu vu</i>	Юю- Yu yu	-
Йй- Y y	<i>Yy</i>	Фф- F f	<i>F f</i>	Яя- Ya ya	-
Кк- K k	<i>Kk</i>	Хх- X x	<i>X x</i>	І - '	'
К к - Ku ku	<i>Ku ku</i>	Х х - Xh xh	<i>X x</i>	Іу- 'u	-

NOTES:

-Project with Adige letters will be only serious after creation some program which will help with type-setting. Something like Microsoft Word. After installation user just must glue pictures of the letters upon the buttons and set a text. The main theses of it must be "One voice - one pushing of button".

Letters showing Adige (Circassian) voices which can be difficult for right understanding and pronunciation.

Gh - Deeply guttural, during its pronunciation soft palate raise itself, tongue draw itself back & its back part raise itself up, in consequence of it there makes narrow crack, which through the air goes. It enforce to vibrate palate curtain: "**ghatxe**" - spring, "**ghemaf**" - summer.

Ghu - Read closely to "gh", but with the libialization, it differs from break "gh" by articulation of the lips, which are extended forward & maden a round. It intensifies row-frequency consistings & give to voice labial feature: "**ghuneghu**" - neighbour, "**ghundje**" - mirror.

Dj - The voice like english "J": "**djan**" - shirt, "**tlemidj**" - bridge.

Dzu - Read like "d" & "z", pronounced as one voice with the labialization, deeply adding "u" : "**handzu**" - rick, "**handzuatsh**" - lower rick.

J - Read like french "j" : "**je**" - mouth, "**jak'e**" - beard.

Zh - During pronunciation adige "zh" organs of speech become closer to teeth. Then current of air, going through the crack of front tongue's part make a sound. It's something between whistle & sizzling. Therefore it's called whistle-sibilant voice (foneme): "**zhi**" - old, "**zhazhe**" - slow.

Zhu - During pronunciation adige "zhu". Firstly organs of speech are almost in the same starting position like "zh", but finishing it become labialize. The air is going through the crack of rounded lips: "**zhun**" - to thaw, "**zhuagho**" - star.

Ji - Front tongue, sibilant, voiced consonant: "**jübghe**" - wind, "**jiawu**" shade.

Q - Guttural. During pronunciation in the same time there are joint in the mouth & joint in the larynx between vocal chords. When the air is breaking through the closed organs it makes abrupt & clicking voice: "**qale**" - town, "**qek'on**" - to come.

K' - Velar, guttural voice, differs by additional articulation of vocal chords, which are closing in the begining & opening in the end, making a noise, like "ch" but with rupture: "**k'imaf**" - winter, "**k'ihе**" - long.

K'u - It's closed to "ku", but differs from it additional joint of vocal chords in the begining of the voice and noisely burst with intensification & lengthening of labializing in the end: "**k'um**" - pass, "**k'uak'e**" - walk manner.

L - In circassian language is not the hard consonant "l", but just softly. During pronunciation there is specific feature. Up back of the tongue lay stress to the teeth. Borders of the tongue reduced & close to the cheeks, which through air is doing with the noise. During the making of that voice side passages are more narrow than english "l": "**laghe**" - plate, "**li**" - meat.

l̥ - Front tongue, voiceless consonant, aspirate, lateral. During its making vocal chords are opened without effort. They don't vibrate and do nothing voice: "**l̥ebequ**" - step, "**l̥ashe**" - cripple.

l̥' - Front tongue, lateral, noisy. It differs by aspirate absence and presence of a specific shade. Both these attributes are caused additional articulation vocal chords, forming a joint. At the end of a sound vocal chords with noise are disconnected: "**l̥'i**" - man, "**l̥'ighe**" - courage.

P' - Labial, joint-guttural. It differs from "p" consonant by its additional articulation of vocal chords. During its pronunciation with the joint of lips, vocal chords close up too. Opening of vocal chords which is following after a burst of lips' bolt makes it specific. Lips during its pronunciation are closing up tightly & opening by force of an air. Without aspiration: "**p'e**" - bed, "**p'esshagh**" - pillow.

P'u - The basis of pronunciation is the same as "p'", but with some labialization. Closed up organs open lips by air's effort & in the same time they extended forward it make voice longer: "**p'u**" - bring up, "**p'u**" - adopted child, ward.

T' - Front tongue, joint-guttural. Differs from "t" by additional joint of vocal chords, which tears in the end of voice. It must be pronounced more vigorously than "d" or "t" without aspiration: "**t'i**" - ram, "**ya't'e**" - soil.

T'u - The basis of this voice in the beginning is the same as "t", but in the end there is labialization. Roundly extended forward lips & closed up organs are teared by air. It makes noisy voice with aspiration: "**t'uris**" - elderly, "**t'urit'u**" - by two.

Xh - Tongue-breaking voice. During its pronunciation the active organ is uvula. For right pronunciation of this voice try to close larynx during the process. You must tear this joint thanks force of detained air. And you'll hear abrupt, guttural voice. Wheezing "x" with the burst: "**xhiyen**" - to move, "**pxhen**" - to sow.

Xhu - In the beginning it is like "xh", but in the end it's with labialization. Roundly extended forward lips, vocal chords are widely opened in conditions of immobility. Going through air come into contact with upside palate & makes wheezing voiceless consonant: "**xhuan**" - well, "**xhuay**" - round.

Tchu - Front tongue, aspirate, labialized whistling affricate (joint-cracking). From aspirate "Ts" differs by active participation of lips. During its pronunciation the organs of speech accept the following situation: the forward part of language nestles on the top teeth, is formed bolt, during its break the labial sharp clicking sound is formed: "**tchuaqe**" - shoes, "**tchu**" - bull.

Ts' - Front tongue, abruptive (joint-guttural) affricate, made without aspiration. During its formation vocal chords with addition articulate, but do not make a sound and occurs disconnection with the noise in the end of voice: "**ts'**ine" - wet, "**ts'**if" - human (or man).

Tsh - Front tongue, a firm voiceless aspirate affricate. It differs from "ch" velar pronunciation. At the moment of break of the closed organs of larynx and mouth the sharp abrupt clicking sound make: "**tsh**igay" - oak-tree, "**tsh**i'e" - cold.

Tsh' - Front tongue, sibilant, abruptive (joint-guttural) affricate. At its pronunciation vocal chords form a joint, which is disconnected at the end of a sound, forming characteristic for it noise. This sound is more intense, than voiced consonant and voiceless sibilant affricates: "**tsh'**ip'e" - place, "**tsh'**ife" - debt.

Sh (firmly) - Is made as English firm "Sh": "**shi**" - horse, "**sh**ible" - thunder.

Ss - Front tongue, whistling-sibilant spirant, differs from voiced consonant "zh" by absence of a voice and more intense character. Pronounces with aspiration: "**sse**" - hundred, "**ss**abe" - soft.

Ssu - Front tongue, labialized, whistling-sibilant aspirate spirant. In the beginning of a sound basis is made as "ss", as for the end semicircular lips form a crack: "**ssu**ghuale" - envious, "**ssu**qak'u" - come in.

Ss' - Front tongue, whistling-sibilant abruptive (joint-guttural). It differs from voiced consonant and voiceless spirants of its additional joint of the vocal chords, disconnection of which makes it in specific tone. This spirant is made more vigorously, than voiced consonant and voiceless: "**ss'in**" - to do, "**ss'enigh**" - knowledge.

Ss'u - In the beginning of a sound basis it is made as "ss' ", but in the end of its pronunciation semicircular lips, forming cracks, are extended forward, therefore makes front tongue, whistling-sibilant, labialized sound: "**ss'uts'e**" - black, "**ss'ufes**" - greeting.

Sh (softy) - Is made as English soft "Sh": "**shagu**" - yard, "**shate**" - soured cream.

' - Joint-guttural, abruptive. During its pronunciation vocal chords are closed. By noise of vocal chord's tear forms a basis of this sound. On a basis of the sound the resonant fluctuations are added which arise in above-put pipe. Besides the letter "' " is included in alphabetic complexes for a designation of specific circassian sounds (phonemes): k', tl', p', t', tsh', ss' : " 'e" - hand, "k'ase" - late.

'u - Guttural, labial, abruptive. It differs from "I" by additional articulation of the lips, which are extended forward and maden semicircular, extending the resonator. It conducts to amplification of the high-frequency components, it is usual characteristic for all labial sounds (phonemes): " '**usin**" - to sit (near smth), " '**udan**" - cotton.